

Quaker City
Business College

Business College
N. E. Corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets
PHILADELPHIA.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
A MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE.
THIS only Commercial Institution in the
State conducted upon an original and
thoroughly practical system of ACTUAL
BUSINESS TRAINING, its working prin-
ciples having been arranged and perfected by
the Principal upon a Model Plan, the merits
of which have been fully tested and approved

as the most useful and interesting mode of practical instruction ever devised, saving the time and expense of traveling. The Student in the most effective manner, at one time and place, can be made conversant with the duties of the Counting House in any sphere of usefulness in active business life. The most complete establishment of the kind in the country.

The rooms occupied embrace the whole of the second story, and a portion of the third in a large building corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, and for convenience and elegance are unsurpassed. They are fitted up and furnished in the best and substantial manner, and arranged with Business Offices, Counting Houses, Stationery Stores, Telegraph Offices, and a Bank supplied with elegantly engraved lithographic notes, to be used by Students in the practical routine of business, which is carried on as systematically as in the best regulated commercial and financial establishments.

The system of instruction is

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION
embraces Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law, Lectures on Business Affairs, Commercial Customs, Forms, &c., with their practical application; in all their details, in the various departments of trade and commerce; also, Algebra, and the Higher Mathematics, Photography, the Art of detecting Counterfeit

Money, Engineering, Surveying, Navigation and Telegraphy, constituting the most complete and comprehensive course ever adopted in any commercial institution.

Young men in all parts of the country who wish to qualify themselves for active business life, and secure good positions, are invited to send for the new Illustrated Circular and Catalogue, giving complete interior views of the College, and full particulars of terms, &c.

Aug. 2.—1y.

ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swape.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—E. G. Fahnestock.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy,
Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.

MANAGERS.

George Swape, Gettysburg.
D. A. Buehler, "
R. M. McCurdy, "
D. McCreary, "
M. Eichelberger, "
S. R. Russell, "
E. G. Fahnestock, "
A. D. Buehler, "
R. G. McCreary, "

Jacob King,	Stralton township.
A. Heitzelman,	Franklin "
Wm. D. Humes,	New Oxford.
Wm. B. Wilson,	Bondersville.
H. A. Picking,	Stralton township.
John Wolford,	Laticone "
John Picking,	East Berlin.
Abel T. Wright,	Hendlerstown.
Abiel F. Gitt,	New Oxford.
J. H. Marshall,	Hamilton township.
Jno. Cunningham,	Freedom "
John Horner,	Monongey "

The Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been successful operation for more than 14

...and in that period has made but one assessment, having paid losses by fire during that period amounting to \$41,088—\$6,769 of which have been paid during the last two years. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday every month, at 2, P. M.

March 14.

Gettysburg Railroad.
WINNER ARRANGEMENT

SECOND TRAIN will leave Gettysburg at 4:30 P. M., with passengers for Baltimore, York and Harrisburg.

Nov. 1.

U. McCURDY, Pres't.



UNIVERSAL

HIGHEST

PREMIUM

CLOTHING

FINGER

SELF-ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE, WITH
CUG-WHEEL REGULATOR.
FOR SALE BY
C. H. BUEHLER,
(REITSBURG, PA.)

FROM innumerable recommendations, we
gather the following:

Letter from Mrs Henry Ward Beecher, in 1861.

I am most happy to speak in the very highest
terms of the "UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER,"
the hardest part of "washing day" work is in
my opinion, the wringing; and the inventor

the machine may have the satisfaction of
 feeling that he has changed one of the most
 valuable parts of woman's work into a very at-
 tractive amusement. The laundress looks upon
 it as a great blessing. I look upon it as
 among the most useful articles in the house.

BROOKLYN, October, 1861.

Price—\$8 50.
 May 3d, 1864.

Excelsior! Excelsior!!

THE Excelsior Washing Machine is the
 best in the world; call and examine it at
 our Office at the Excelsior Gallery, Get-
 tysburg.

Dec. 15. **TYSON & BRO.**

Military Government.

The following editorial which appears in the Chicago Republican, from the pen of Mr. Dana, late Assistant Secretary of War, contains some important truths tersely stated:

"The voters of Richmond, Virginia, took the first opportunity that presented itself to show the contempt for the Union, and to prove that, though beaten, they were not conquered." They had an opportunity of giving a slight proof that they appreciated the privilege of being once more American citizens, and they availed themselves of that opportunity to insult the generous people who were willing to pardon their bloody treason. They forgot that, though privileged to hold an election, they were still under military rule; they forgot, in their anxiety to show by their ballots their fidelity to "Southern principles," that the word that had punished their treason was still over their heads. Men, who six months ago were rioting in rebellion, complain loudly of General Turner's infirming on their constitutional rights. They cannot understand that treason is a crime, and that the day when traitors will be recognized in office has passed forever. The military government which the rebellion has made necessary will be continued as long as the rebels show a purpose of proscribing Union men and of electing their own traitor to office. Such elections are an absurdity, and the military power will see that they are repudiated.

The armed rebellion is crushed, and now it is necessary, not only for the present, but the future peace of the country, that the rebels must be made to understand that it is to remain crushed, not only in fact, but in spirit. They have the choice between military government and loyal civil governments. They will not have the latter, and therefore must be made to feel the former. No election in any of the Rebel States can be recognized which directly or indirectly results against the absolute and unconditional submission to the Union on the part of States and individuals. These rebels now stand in the attitude of disgraced and criminal fugitives. They have been arrested in their crime, and if they wish to be accepted as faithful citizens it will not do for them to place the political power again in the control of their associates whose hands are stained with innocent blood. This lesson must be impressed upon the Richmond people must have a salutary effect. It will teach them that until they subdue and mortify their rebellious hearts, they must stand as political outcasts, subject to the rigor of military law.

CANNOT ESCAPE HIS GREATNESS.—James Buchanan is the victim of his own personal and political unpopularity. He can no more escape it than he can his own shadow. He is most emphatically suffering from that peculiar condition of the human face where greatness is thrust upon a man. Mr. Buchanan lives at Lancaster, Pa., has lived there for many years, except at intervals of official duty elsewhere—seems persistent in still living there, and the people seem determined to let him know that they live there. We learn from a citizen of Pennsylvania that for three years in succession the voters of his city have honored him with their suffrages as constable to the extent of an election; and three under the law requiring it, has the old P. E. gone to the proper authorities and made oath that his election was without his wish, knowledge or procurement, and that he did not desire to hold the office. In this way Mr. Buchanan is annually reminded that he holds a distinguished place in the popular regard of his city. Having been an ardent office seeker all the days of his matured life, this would seem to be a fitting diversion for his evening. *Buffalo Ex.*

Pensions for the Loss of a Limb.—WASHINGTON, August 9.—Several applications having been made to the Commissioner of Pensions, under the mistaken impression that at the last session of Congress the rate of pensions for the loss of a limb had been increased, it is officially announced that no such change in the pension law has been made. For the loss of one limb the army pensioner receives \$8 a month if he is a private, non-commissioned officer or musician; \$15 a month if he is a second Lieutenant; \$20 if a Captain; \$25 if a Major, and \$30 if a Lieutenant Colonel or of a higher grade. The same rates according to rank are applicable to navy pensioners.

The Cabinet Organ of Mason & Hann.—Lin has, for so small an instrument, wonderful volume and power, and a variety of expression that is equalled only by a costly pipe organ, while its purity and sweetness of tone are truly charming. It is most admirably calculated to meet the wants of families and small churches. It can be transported with safety, takes up no more room than a melodeon, does not need a more room than a melodeon, does not need a more room than a melodeon, does not need a more room than a melodeon. We are but doing a favor to our readers by calling their attention to the Cabinet Organ. *American Baptist.*

A few days since Newbern was dreadfully alarmed at posters, placed in conspicuous places all over the city, in these mysterious characters, "R. C. B." Here was a plot. The Mayor called upon his officials to tear down the incendiary documents, which could mean no less, he supposed, than "Rise Colored Brethren." When all but two or three were destroyed, the agent of a black medicine, of which the above letters are the initials, rushed in and protested against the outrage. The joke was so good that he got a wide advertisement by the mishap to his posters.

Crime is fearfully prevalent in Illinois. On Friday last a committee of citizens from Vermilion county went to Chicago to obtain the services of detectives to operate in that county, it being infested with a gang of lawless desperadoes. During the past week four stores were broken open in the county, and over \$5,000 in cash and large quantities of goods stolen. Over a dozen houses were stolen in the same time.

General W. Stevens, who distinguished himself in the late rebellion, and in Washington rendering his services to the Liberal Government of Mexico, through Senator Sumner, the Mexican Minister, they pledge themselves, if any emergency is given, to carry with them 1,000 immigrants each.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:
Tuesday, August 15, 1865.

Mr. MARSHALL, of the last Legislature, has our thanks for the documents furnished us, as also for the COMPLIMENT paid.

But a one cent postage stamp is required on drop letters in the Post Office, unless where carriers are employed, as in the cities.

The Ladies of Littlestown and vicinity are to have a FAIR, commencing Sept. 6th, for the benefit of a new Band about being formed there. They will no doubt make a success of it. As Ladies always do what they take any matters in hand.

Sudden Death.—One of the most respected citizens of Hunters-town, Mr. FRANCIS MONTGOMERY, died very suddenly in the night of Wednesday last. He was in his usual health on retiring to bed. About 2 o'clock in the morning he arose and went into the yard. Remaining a considerable time Mrs. M. became alarmed and sought for him, and found him in a reclining position against the gate, life extinct. It is supposed he was seized with apoplexy. As a citizen, and active member of the church, his loss is deeply felt.

Persons desirous of having articles published in the "Sentinel," are requested not to delay them until the day of publication, or their insertion then cannot be guaranteed. It occasions a great deal of trouble to us, at a late hour to publish articles which might have been given to us days before. This does not, of course, include anything which may be found necessary to be hurried to us on Monday.

Health of the President.

The whole country will rejoice to hear that the health of President Johnson is almost entirely restored, and that he has once more entered on the discharge of his official duties with the vigor and alacrity for which he is so distinguished. The Washington Chronicle, referring to this subject, says that on Wednesday last the President transacted a large amount of business with the public, which occupied several hours, seemingly without personal inconvenience. After the more important affairs had been disposed of in private interviews with officials and other distinguished persons, the doors of the reception chamber were opened to the people present, who had appeals and applications to urge. At first the number of cases to be heard seemed formidable, but the President's dignified affability of manner dispelled the fears of the most timid, while it discouraged a garrulous tendency, and the result was, that the business was soon stated, understood and disposed of. Though giving audience to scores of people at one time, the President is prompted by the delicacy of a true gentleman to address each individual in a quiet undertone, which reassures, by being inaudible to all but the party or parties interested. In this way every one feels unembarrassed, and is able to present his case in its best aspect. The ladies, of course, have the preference at these public business receptions, and if they fail to receive favorable answers to their applications, they at any rate go away pleased with the kindness and politeness of the President.

Mrs. Johnson, from all accounts, is a lady very much like the late Mrs. Henry Clay, caring nothing for city life or gay society, but finding peace and content in the calm, unobtrusive pleasures of the domestic life of her own family. Mrs. Patterson, the President's daughter, the wife of the new Senator from Tennessee, Judge Patterson, will, it is said, do the honors of the White House. She seems a lady every way capable of appearing to advantage in that high and difficult sphere of life.

Kentucky has furnished to the Union armies more than twenty thousand stalwart men who wear "the shadowed liveliness of the furnished sun." They are all retained in service, and comprise thirteen regiments, eight of which have been ordered to Texas. It is officially estimated that the raising of these colored troops has set free over a hundred thousand slaves.

SECRETARY SEWARD.—The Secretary of State has almost entirely recovered his health, and is apparently as vigorous as at any time during the past four years. He is at the Department each day at an early hour, remaining until four P. M. To-day (Foreign Minister day) a large number of the Foreign Diplomats called to pay their respects upon his return from Cape May, and to tender their congratulations upon the beneficial results of his trip.

Adjutant General Thomas was serenaded at Elmira, N. Y., on Thursday night. He said, among other things, "We are now in condition to hold our own against the world. The Monroe doctrine must be enforced. Maximilian must get out of Mexico, or we will hurry him out."

James Donaldson, for a long time a messenger attached to the State Department, has just been presented with one thousand dollars, the contribution of a few personal friends of Secretary Seward, who thus substantially manifest their appreciation of Mr. Donaldson's valuable services and unrelenting attention to the Secretary during his late physical affliction; and as a further mark of the estimation in which Mr. Donaldson is held as an officer, he has been commissioned as a justice of the peace.

Commencement Week.

The exercises connected with the closing of the summer session of Pennsylvania College and the Theological Seminary, which came off during last week, were unusually interesting, and attracted to Gettysburg a large number of visitors. The business claiming the attention of the Board of Trustees of the one, and the Board of Directors of the other, being of unusual importance, secured a very full attendance of the members of both.

The exercises of the week commenced with an able Baccalaureate Discourse to the Graduating class, by President BAUGHN, which was delivered in Christ church on Sabbath afternoon.

On Tuesday evening Rev. Dr. BROWN was inaugurated as Professor of Didactic Theology in the Seminary—Rev. Dr. LUCAMAN, President of the Board of Directors, delivering the charge and administering the usual obligation to the Professor elect. Dr. BROWN followed with an Inaugural Address, selecting for his theme, "The Theology for the Times." It was an able, clear, practical discussion, in Dr. BROWN's best style, and has been ordered to be published.

On Wednesday morning the exercises of the Junior class came off in the following order:

Prayer—By Rev. Dr. Seiss, of Philadelphia, Music.
The Ideal—W. C. Schaffer, Bedford, Pa.
Night brings out the Stars—W. C. Parsons, Mt. Airy, Pa.
Dangers of Victory—J. A. Beeber, Muncy, Pa.
Earth's Battle Fields—W. H. Gotwald, Aaronsburg, Pa.
The Patriot Dead—H. S. Cook, McConealsburg, Pa.
Great Occasions Produce Great Men—T. W. Seager, Altoona, Pa.
Retributive Justice—C. F. Hineke, Philadelphia, Pa.
Music.
Eloquence of Silent Cities—P. M. Bible, Smithsburg, Md.
Unrequited Merit—H. L. Ziegenfuss, Bethlehem, Pa.
Progress of Free Principles—C. C. Hengger, Pottsville, Pa.
American Democracy—A. J. Riley, Williamsburg, Pa.
Music.
Benediction—By President Baughn.
"Excused."

At the close of the Junior exercises, Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, of New York, addressed the Philomathean Society, on "National Longevity." At 3 P. M., Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, of Albany, N. Y., addressed the Phrenokosmian Society, and in the evening Rev. Mr. VALENTINE delivered the annual address before the Alumni of the College. All these addresses were characterized by great ability, and were delivered in the presence of large and interested audiences.

On Thursday morning the Commencement exercises proper came off, the Graduating class delivering addresses upon themes assigned to them, viz:

Latin Salutatory—E. J. Erdman.
Greek Oration—T. E. Billeheimer.
Christian Missionaries in the Middle Ages—M. G. Boyer.
Influence of the Imagination on Character—Z. H. Gable.
Principle and Circumstances—S. S. Henry.
Reason, not Authority, the Test of Truth—J. Hillip.
Aesthetics of Life—S. T. Rathvon.
God Shapes History—W. M. Rightmeyer.
Best Days of Government—J. M. Young.
Dignity of Labor—E. D. Ziegler.
Valedictory—C. J. Koller.

The first honor was conferred on J. E. Erdman, the second on J. C. Koller and T. C. Billeheimer, and the third on S. F. Rathvon. The first Degree in the Arts was conferred on the members of the graduating class, and the degree of A. M., in course, on the following members of the Class of 1862, viz:—F. E. Beltzhoover, Rev. M. L. Culler, Rev. S. A. K. Francis, H. E. Jacobs, H. H. Keedy, Rev. J. B. Keller, Rev. D. M. Kemmerer, Rev. T. Kliefelster, C. V. S. Levy, A. M. Miller, J. T. L. Sahm, Rev. John Sarver, A. D. Schetter, C. G. Treichler, R. B. Weaver, and M. Weidman.

Pennsylvania College being chary of its honors, no honorary degrees were conferred. The business claiming the attention of the Boards, as we have already remarked, was unusually important. The effort to increase the endowment of both College and Seminary has resulted in securing about \$75,000 for the College, and \$30,000 for the Seminary. It is intended to increase the former to \$100,000, and the latter to \$50,000. The success of the endowment effort will enable both Institutions materially to increase their educational facilities.

The Directors of the Theological Seminary, we understand, unanimously elected two additional Professors, Rev. Dr. HAY and Rev. M. VALENTINE, both of whom have accepted. The Seminary will thus have four full Theological Professors.

Prof. MAYER has accepted the chair of Natural Sciences in the College. Dr. BIRTINGER declined the nomination as Professor of Belles Lettres, but the Board of Trustees unanimously re-nominated him, and it is thought he will accept. This gives the College two additional Professors.

It was also determined to re-organize the Preparatory Department, and put it in efficient operation at once. A large building suitable for boarding, lodging, &c. of boys, is to be put up, with building for gymnastic exercises. A Principal was elected—Rev. C. J. EHRHART—a gentleman of high character and educational experience.

The difficulties connected with the German Professorship were laid over to next meeting, the Faculty in the mean time to make temporary provision for instruction in German language.

Propositions were laid before the Board, looking to a removal of the College to Allentown, Pa., but we are glad to learn

that the propositions were almost unanimously declined.

We congratulate the friends of both Seminary and College upon the auspicious future opening up for both Institutions.

We understand that the resolutions in regard to the erection of buildings for a Preparatory Department, provided for an appeal to the citizens of Gettysburg and Adams county, for pecuniary contributions. As the erection of these buildings and the increased number of students that will thus be brought to the Institution, deeply concern the people of this county, we hope this appeal will be liberally responded to.

American Union Commission.

This organization is designed to succeed the Christian and Sanitary Commissions in the work of enlarged charity. Its objects is to relieve destitution and promote industry, education, freedom, and christian civilization. By the repeated occupation of immense armies and operations dictated by military necessity, large districts of country in the South have been made desolate. Farm buildings, mills, fencing and farming utensils have been destroyed; cattle, domestic animals, and fowls driven away or exterminated; and churches and schoolhouses rendered unfit for use. An exploration of the Shenandoah Valley and other portions of Virginia, by a committee of intelligent christian gentlemen, has disclosed an appalling state of destitution.

The farmers have not seed grain, cattle nor implements of husbandry, and in many cases are destitute of food and clothing. Many families, formerly in comfortable circumstances, are in a famishing condition. These are the results of a wicked rebellion, but they involve thousands of innocent people whose sufferings appeal to us most strongly for immediate help. The Committee organized at Gettysburg in aid of the Maryland branch of the Union Commission requests attention to the facts above briefly adverted to, and urge upon all benevolent citizens the exercise of that liberality towards these suffering people which their situation demands, and which is enjoined by the principles of common Christianity.

"Blessed is he that considereth the poor." "It is more blessed to give than receive." "If thine enemy hunger feed him." The operations of the Commission have received the cordial approval of the Government, and are regarded as an efficient means of promoting true Union sentiment among the people referred to. Contributions will be received by any member of the Committee, and pastors of churches in the country are respectfully requested to have collections made as early as possible for this object.

The following named persons constitute the Committee:—R. G. McCreary, M. L. Stoeber, J. L. Schick, George Arnold, Robert A. Lytle, J. Harrey White, Rev. Edward Breidenbaugh, T. D. Carson, and H. J. Kuhnstock.

Simon Cameron on Reconstruction.—In a speech delivered in Philadelphia on Thursday evening, the Hon. Simon Cameron said:

"The last time I spoke to you here was in favor of the lamented Lincoln. It was by the exertions of the people of Philadelphia, more than any other portion of the State, that he received the vote of Pennsylvania. He has fallen. He lives in the heart of his country, and while we remember him with affection, we are proud to know that he has a successor to whom we can turn with no less assurance of safety. President Johnson, has, perhaps, the most difficult task ever devolved upon the Chief Magistrate of any nation. It will be your duty, gentlemen, as well as mine, to aid him by your encouragement and confidence in his good intentions and signal ability. We may all have our theories of conciliating men who have been in rebellion, and of restoring the States to the Federal Government, but we should remember that Mr. Johnson is in a position where he has all the facts before him better than we have, and we should not embarrass him by thrusting our opinions upon him, but rather wait until he shall have developed a policy, the result of his mature reflection, and then give it our earnest and patriotic support.

The Republican State Convention of Maine unanimously adopted resolutions congratulating the country on the success of the national arms and the extirpation of slavery, and thanking the army and navy therefore; expressing confidence in President Johnson, asserting the right of the colored people to the exercise of the elective franchise, maintaining that the Southern people should be kept under provisional governments until it has been proved safe to trust them for loyalty, and that they should not be admitted to representation in Congress until they have prohibited slavery in their State Constitutions and removed color disabilities, and urging the speedy trial and punishment of Jeff. Davis.

MILWAUKEE, August 9.—Very heavy rains occurred throughout Wisconsin and Minnesota last week, and to day, in many sections, the grain crop is badly damaged. On Monday night a severe hail storm occurred, extending throughout Seneca, Crawford, Richland and Iowa counties, in this State, willing and destroying large fields of wheat. It is estimated that 200 farms have had their crops entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at from three to four hundred thousand dollars.

The force now operating against the Indians is composed of a considerable extent of Rebel prisoners who enlisted in the Union service, under the stipulation that they would not be sent to the South, where if caught by the Rebels, they might be subjected to great cruelty. The number of these soldiers who went from the several camps in this and other States is now large, and they are formed into six regiments. We learn that they are doing service, and can be relied on equally with the other troops now in the territories. *N. Y. Post.*

Letters from the ex-Rebel Vice President Stephens, now in confinement at Fort Warren, speak of his health as "very precarious," but not from any lack of nourishing food or kind treatment at the hands of those who have him in charge. It is the close confinement which he complains of as undermining his constitution, which has been very feeble for several years.

Ruins of the Rebellion.

A Virginia paper speaks of the startling fatality which has overtaken those who were the political rebellious leaders of the State. At the beginning of secession, Virginia had one Cabinet Minister who was a secessionist, the Secretary of War, John B. Floyd. He is dead. He had two foreign Ministers who were secessionists, Hon. R. K. Meade and John M. Daniel. Both are dead. Her two Senators, Hunter and Mason, were secessionists—one is a prisoner, the other an exile. Her oldest and most persistent, and among her most influential citizens who supported secession, and the man who fired the first gun at Sumter, was Edmund Ruffin. He is dead. The recognized leaders of the secessionists in the State Convention were George W. Randolph and ex-President Tyler. Randolph is dying abroad; Tyler is dead. She had three newspapers conspicuously devoted to secession, the Richmond Inquirer, the Richmond Examiner, and the Norfolk Argus. The journals are all extinct, and the leading spirits of all—Wise, Daniels, and Lamb—are dead. In brief, we are told, there are not now ten men of conspicuous prominence in the secession movement of January, 1861, who remain to exercise—if they possess the desire—their influence to thwart the movement of the people toward loyalty and reunion.

Almost a Fatal Accident to Harry Leslie, the Rope-Walker.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, August 10.—Harry Leslie, the acrobat, nearly met his death this afternoon. He had crossed and recrossed on the rope below the Suspension Bridge, and completed one-half of the second trip, by crossing to the Canada side with a peach basket on each foot. On returning for the last time, he essayed a new feat, by placing a bucket of water in a tin frame on his head, and holding a similar bucket in each hand, with the balance pole. On reaching the middle he slipped and stumbled, causing the three buckets to fall. Still holding the pole, he clung to the rope, struggling to right himself. In a minute or two he succeeded, and reached the American shore with a brisk step, amid cheers and congratulations.

General Grant and Staff were present.

THE WARE AND DAVIS MANIFESTO.—Carpenter, the artist, in his reminiscences of Mr. Lincoln, relates the following: Last year, upon the appearance of what was known as the "Ware and Davis manifesto," an intimate friend and supporter, who was very indignant that such a document should have been put forth just previous to the Presidential election, took occasion to animadvert very severely upon the course that prompted it. "It is not worth fretting about," said the President, "it reminds me of an old acquaintance, who, having a son of a scientific man, bought him a microscope. The boy went around experimenting with his glass upon everything that came in his way. One day, at the dinner table, his father took up a piece of cheese. 'Don't eat that, father,' said the boy, 'it is full of wrigglers.'" "My son," replied the old gentleman, taking, at the same time, a huge bite; "let 'em wriggle; I can stand it if they can."

The British gunboat Sphinx, one of the tenders of the Great Eastern, has arrived at Heart's Content. She reports that she was left behind by the Great Eastern on the 27th ult., during a strong westerly breeze and head sea, not being able to keep up. Though afterwards steering in the proper course she saw nothing of the Great Eastern or her consort, the gunboat Terrible. This renders it probable that the Great Eastern had returned to Ireland, the cable having entirely failed.

A colored man who was liberated in Kentucky five years ago, and went to Africa as a preacher and missionary, recently arrived in Washington on private business. He brought a message of respect to the President from the King of the Bassas, accompanied with the request that the former would send him a "rain coat," wearing one made of India rubber. The garment has been purchased, and will be forwarded to his African majesty in due time.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday, as the up train on the Orange and Alexandria railroad was leaving the station at Orange Court House for Gordonsville, Mr. Weishelmer, of Louisa Court House, in attempting to step on the platform, slipped and fell upon the track. The train passed directly over the centre of his body, cutting him literally in two—the lower half of his body hanging to the upper half only by a few threads of skin and muscle. He died almost instantly.

On Sunday evening last, in the midst of a discourse in Rev. Mr. Warner's Church, on Ohio street, Cleveland, one of the staves of the chandelier, which is supported in the central part of the house, broke, and thereby upset the several coal oil lamps of which it is composed. The lamps broke in falling, the oil ignited, and several persons were covered with the burning oil, and the flames leaping over their clothing were with great difficulty extinguished.

THE TROUBLES IN PRUSSIA.—Matters are evidently coming to a crisis in Prussia. Not only has the King superseded the action of the popular branch of the legislature in that country by becoming his own prime minister, and voting whatever sums for the army and navy he thinks proper, without reference to the Chambers, but he has gone still further, and now prohibits the Deputies meeting in public and talking about their grievances.

COUNTIES OF BERKELEY AND JEFFERSON.—There is a growing controversy on hands in relation to Berkeley and Jefferson counties. Old Virginia claims them, and West Virginia also claims them. It is more than likely the dispute will go before Congress at the next session, if not before the Supreme Court.

The State Department in Washington has been informed by our Consul in Malta that the cholera is raging there fearfully. Communication with the adjacent islands has been suspended, but the steamers still continue to run between England and Malta, thus giving the dreaded disease a chance to spread beyond the Mediterranean.

General Lewis Cass.

We rarely meet with the name of Gen. Cass in the papers, but he "still lives," at the ripe age of 84 years. He resides on Jefferson street, Detroit, in a handsome modern built dwelling, while his eldest son occupies the old family homestead two squares distant. Though afflicted with the feebleness and forgetfulness naturally incident to his patriarchal age, he maintains better health and a more active spirit than could reasonably be supposed to belong to his time of life. Some of the commercial gentlemen waited on Gen. Cass, while at Detroit, and a correspondent thus speaks of their visit:

General Cass and his sons are quite rich, the former having settled at a very early period in Detroit, and when lands could be purchased at a thousandth part of their present value. They own quantities of the best improved real estate in the city, and are in the enjoyment of incomes that are princely in magnitude.

Being an accomplished connoisseur in the fine arts, General Cass indulged his tastes while he was minister to France, and while making a tour of Europe, to the extent of providing himself with many objects of rarity and value. One of those, which he prizes very highly, is a half finished painting by the famous West, of the signing of the treaty of Paris, which closed the revolutionary war, and secured the independence of the revolted American colonies. Five figures are outlined on the canvas, being those of Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and Henry Laurens, the others, doubtless, being the British commissioners. The great painter was engaged at the same time in executing certain art works for George the Third. When the King heard that West was about to perpetrate a scene so reproaching to his own bad policy, he got into a passion and sent an order to the artist to leave it, or be dismissed the royal employment. West could do no more than obey the royal mandate, but the picture, incomplete as it was, survived the King's indignation, and finally came into possession of its present distinguished owner.

Major Lewis Cass, the eldest son of the General, who was Minister to Rome during the administration of Polk, Taylor and Fillmore, has even more than his father's tastes and fondness for collecting works of art. His house here possesses a superb gallery, to which the public are admitted at certain seasons daily at 11 o'clock. In his collection are at least two objects that would be acquisitions to the Dresden or Louvre galleries, or to any in the world. One is an antique marble of life size, that was exhumed in excavating about Rome. The other is a painting of our Saviour sweating under his crown of thorns, is from the hand of Guido himself, and one of the five masterpieces which he disposed of in his will.

During the revolution in Italy which was set on foot by Charles Albert Garibaldi and Mazzini, there were exciting tumults in Rome incident to the occupation of the city by the Austrians and French. During one of these, a church to which this treasure belonged was in danger of being destroyed and was saved only by the interposition of Minister Cass, who caused the American flag to be hoisted over it. The monks of the church, by way of testifying their gratitude for the signal service rendered them afterwards presented him with the painting in question. On his arrival in New York, he was offered \$50,000 for the relic, but declined all overtures from persons who were ambitious of purchasing it. *Chi'yo Times.*

Mrs. Clara Barton, daughter of Judge Barton, of Worcester, Massachusetts, who has obtained National repute by publishing a list of missing soldiers and by her heroic deeds to the wounded in battle, and even under fire, left Washington last week, on a government vessel, with a party, for the purpose of enclosing the area of land, at Andersonville, where so many Federal prisoners perished from want and exposure, and of putting up head boards at their graves. She conceives that she has a suitable list of the deceased, and has accordingly obtained seventeen thousand headboards for the purpose. May she be rewarded with perfect success.

THE IRON BUSINESS.—The iron interest continues to be depressed throughout the State, and rolling-mills, furnaces, &c., are closing every week. Many give the choice to their workmen of accepting lower wages or having the works closed, and the workmen generally prefer the latter course. In view of the dull state of the business the proprietors are rather benefited thereby.

FOREIGN EMIGRANTS.—The rush of immigrants to this country from the North of Europe is setting in with more than usual vehemence. Fifteen thousand Polish exiles are said to be making arrangements with the Swiss Government for transportation to the United States. From Norway the exodus of the most valuable part of the population is so great as to excite the fears of the authorities, who are endeavoring to check it.

The returns from the Tennessee elections show the defeat in the Nashville district of Samuel J. Carter, the Union candidate, ex-Governor W. B. Campbell. Horace Maynard in the Knoxville, Cooper in the Shelbyville, and Stoker in the Chattanooga District, all Union candidates during the rebellion, have probably been returned.

PEDLERS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided as follows: That pedlers' license must be taken by every person who travels from place to place selling mowing machines; and the sale of a single machine cannot be considered as selling at wholesale, and is not exempted by the provisions of the thirty second clause of section 79.

A correspondent writing from Constantinople, communicates the fact that the Sultan is insane. There is nothing startling in such an announcement, when it is remembered that the poor fellow has a plurality of wives.

The Rev. Mr. Honck succeeds the Rev. Mr. Stevens as pastor of the Methodist B. church at Hanover, Pa.

The people Chicago spend, according to the last assessor's returns, half a million of dollars for theatrical amusements.

Gen. Grant Before the War and Now.

Judge Moody, in a speech at the Sherman banquet in St. Louis, spoke as follows of General Grant:

"An intimate acquaintance of many years enables me to do so. I knew General Grant long before this rebellion began. We were both poor then, struggling for a livelihood. We had no interest in the rise and fall of stocks; we had no railroad shares nor corner lots, and money for no-worward market was often our chief subject of inquiry. I knew him when he hauled wood to St. Louis on the Gravois road, and later, when, with impaired health, he sought the appointment to a county office, but the wise County Court could not see his merit. They appointed in his stead another man long since forgotten.

"Three weeks ago I had an opportunity to call on the General at his beautiful residence on Georgetown Heights, and I declare to you now I can see no difference in the manners of the man now and when I first knew him. No fussy body-guard on 'bay horses,' no obsequious orderlies, no white-aproned lackeys followed him, and his three sons never get above the horizon except when duty requires them to appear.

"General Grant the nation has a military leader whom it need not fear to trust with power. He is modest and unassuming to a fault; of incorruptible integrity and ardent love of country; jealous of the military power and obedient to the civil; devoted to present duty, whatever that duty may be; plain and simple in his taste and manners; not desiring but studiously avoiding political popularity; a faithful and devoted husband; fond father and affectionate son. He never forgot a friend nor remembered an enemy. His great heart is free from that master passion of little souls—personal vindictiveness."

A Prediction Verified.

In 1860, when Jeff. Davis was threatening destruction to the North as the result of secession, he, one day, in an animated conversation with Gen. Simon Cameron, exclaimed: "When the South secedes such a paralysis will fall upon Northern enterprise that the grass will grow in the streets of your Northern cities." The retort was instant; the General replied: "Mr. Davis, if the Southern States secede, utter ruin will fall on your section. Your slaves will be liberated, and will assist in your destruction. The North will not be ruined, but I will, with my own hands, plant corn in the streets of Charleston, the cradle of treason." True to his promise, in the spring of this year, when Gen. Cameron visited the South, he did plant the corn, hired a soldier to attend to it, and has just received the crop with the following note from Major Gen. Hatch, commanding our forces in the city of Charleston:

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 21, 1865.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON: *Dear Sir*—I ship today, by Adams Express, four ears of corn, the product of the grain planted by yourself, in the early part of April.

It is poor corn at the best, probably owing to the soil. It received every care from the gardener at the hospital, whose name is given below. Very respectfully, your ob't servant, JNO P. HATCH.

Brevet Maj. Gen. DAVID FITZ GIBSON, Gardner, Orphan's Asylum, Charleston, S. C.

Attorney General Speed has, in compliance with a request of the President, prepared an "opinion" upon the legality of the trial by a military tribunal of the parties charged with the offence of having assassinated the late President of the U. States. "Starting with the proposition that 'at the time of the assassination a civil war was flagrant; the city of Washington was defended by fortifications regularly and constantly manned; the principal police force of the city were all guarded by soldiers; and the President was or should have been under the guard of soldiers.' Mr. Speed proceeds to show that by the Constitution, the law of nations is made part of the law of the land; that war must be conducted according to the laws of nations; that especially in a civil war, under these laws of war, public enemies are most properly tried by military tribunals. After a careful review of all the questions bearing on the matter, the Attorney General comes to the following conclusion, viz: "That if the persons who are charged with the assassination of the President committed the deed as public enemies as I believe they did, and whether or not is a question to be tried by a military tribunal before which they are tried, they not only can, but ought to be tried by a military tribunal. If the persons charged have offended against the laws of war, it would be as palpably wrong for the military to hand them over to the civil courts, as it would be wrong in a civil court to convict a man of murder, who had, in time of war, killed another in battle."

A NEW FOWL.—A fearful giant in the shape of a barnyard fowl has been introduced into Scotland from Central India, called the "Bogun Gayusa," a cut of which is given in the August number of the American Agriculturist. The male is thirty inches high, and appears like the Shuangha, except that on the head a couple of minute horns rise, instead of a comb, from a heavy base which projects some distance along the upper side of the bill. The wattles are also larger and fuller. The chickens of this kind of fowl, it is reported, grow to the weight of eight pounds at seven and eight months old—limbs of course included. We have no account of the laying properties.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT NEAR YORK.—A dispatch, dated York, Pa., August 7th, says: "The premises of Mr. Outcomb, an old and highly respected German resident of this borough, were destroyed by fire this afternoon, and two sons of that gentleman dangerously, if not mortally injured. Mr. Outcomb was engaged in the business of blasting rocks and lime burning, and had stored in his barn two kegs of blasting powder, as well as a large crop of grain and hay, all of which were destroyed. The origin of the fire was occasioned by the injured boys, who had been playing with matches in the barn, and accidentally fired a lot of hay."

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED.—It is stated in Washington dispatches